

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

For order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

Branch Libraries.

The announcement of Mr. Carnegie's intention to provide the District with all necessary branch public libraries has already stimulated the various outlying sections of the capital, which would naturally be regarded as a fair and equitable development. Several applications have been filed with the library trustees to make known the wishes of the neighborhoods, and one suburb, Eckington, has offered a specific site free, through the generosity of Mr. Truesdell. It may be assumed that in a short time the question of branch libraries will become acute and Mr. Carnegie's offer will find practical application.

In view of the fact that the Carnegie donation in every case provides merely the housing of a library and that the Public Library itself has only just been placed upon a plan of notable usefulness through the purchase of sufficient books from the local revenues to meet the immediate needs of a small number of the people, special immediate thought must be given to the matter of the equipment and development of this central book station, postponing somewhat the creation, at least from the public funds, of semi-independent branches. It is probable that for a while the allotment of tax money for library purposes will be mainly devoted to the Public Library itself and that the substitutions or branch libraries will evolve as a large library through the enterprise of the sections in utilizing Mr. Carnegie's donation.

Take the case of Eckington as a good example of sectional enterprise. With a site specifically provided in a suitable location, it is anticipated that the citizens' association of the section will be able to supply a sufficient stock of reference books to equip the branch library. Any branch thus supplied would then have its local significance beyond that of a mere neighborhood point of distribution. For these branches, in addition to their character as substations, should develop as local culture centers, and the more thoroughly identified the people with the branches, through donations to the book stock as well as to the site, the better for both people and library institution.

Such an arrangement, with the sections furnishing the sites and the reference books and Mr. Carnegie the buildings, would leave to the taxpayers and the government only the task of supplying the maintenance, which in most cases would include only the pay of the assistants in charge and the janitor, the heating and telephone service. This would serve all ends best, permitting Mr. Carnegie to extend his bounty in a practical manner, stimulating the library enterprise of the neighborhoods and leaving the central library free to expand itself according to its pressing needs. Each section will be directly benefited by every measure to expand the central library, and this book store is increased the branch libraries using as substations the Mt. Vernon Square books for circulating purposes will be made the more useful to their sections.

With the Eckington example as a type of what the sections are willing to do it is not to be doubted that sufficient public spirit will be found in the various neighborhoods where branches could be profitably placed to guarantee the funds for the starting book stocks. It will be in extension of Mr. Carnegie's dominating thought thus to require the neighborhoods to contribute in sites and books to their own branches. He gives the shell and asks the community to fill it. What has applied in the large proposition to the whole District applies with equal force to each subdivision of the District. The branches can spring up rapidly in all parts without hampering the growth of the central establishment if this course is pursued, and the whole institution will develop thereby along the lines of the greatest public benefit.

Germany.

Whatever the reasons may be which have caused the retirement of Dr. von Hollneger from his post here, there is occasion for good feeling in the fact that his successor knows the United States, is attached to us by ties of marriage, and is a diplomat of accomplishments and experience. His country's interests, it is fair to assume, will be safe in his hands, and will be advanced along lines strengthening the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Germany. And he will be assisted materially in all such efforts by the officials of this government. Sentiment in America is cordial to Germany, despite the flurry in Manila, and Admiral Dewey was wrestling with a difficult position, and certain features of this Venezuelan controversy, and no mere chatter, whether in Berlin or here, will change it.

The fact that the dependent coal operators are holding the public up for big prices than the trust demands offers an argument that will not be overlooked by people who claim that a trust may be beneficial.

It is too late for the kaiser to think of taking away any of the advertising he has helped to give Mr. Kipling.

Mr. Smoot, like other Mormons, takes more or less unpopularity in national politics as a matter of course.

Discrimination Against Local Judges.

It is to be regretted that the judiciary committee made the mistake of discriminating against the courts of the District of Columbia in their action upon the bill to increase the salaries of the Federal Judges. The bill as it passed the Senate put the justices of the Court of Appeals on the same basis as the circuit judges, and the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the same basis as the District Judges, except that the chief justice of each of those courts was given \$500 additional. Ever since the creation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1803 the justices of that court have had the same salary as the United States District Judges in the states, and when the Court of Appeals was created in 1833 the justices of that court were given the same salaries as the circuit judges in the states except that the chief justice was given \$500 additional.

There is no federal or state court in the United States that has a broader jurisdiction as the courts of the District of Columbia. There is combined in those courts all the jurisdiction that is exercised by any and all state courts in the states, and super-added to that is all the jurisdiction that is exercised by both the district and circuit courts in the United States in the states. In addition to that the courts of the District of Columbia have a peculiar jurisdiction by mandamus and otherwise over the heads of department and bureau officers. There are many questions continually arising here at the seat of the government that do not arise elsewhere in the country and they find their way into the courts of the District. There are six justices of the Su-

preme Court of the District of Columbia, and they hold six separate courts continuously, and the volume of business transacted by them is far in excess of that done by any six district justices of the United States in the states even though they be selected from the largest cities. And the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia since its organization has disposed annually of more cases than any circuit court of appeals in the United States. All the justices of both of these courts are continuously in court from the 1st of October until the 1st of July, and during the vacation months of July, August and September on the average two of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are continuously holding court to dispose of the current motions.

Under this state of facts it is very difficult to see why the House Judiciary committee should put the salaries of the circuit judges of the states at \$7,000 and leave the salaries of the justices of the Court of Appeals of the District at \$6,000, or why it should put the salaries of the district judges in the states at \$5,000 and leave the salaries of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District at \$5,000, as they are now. If there is to be discrimination as to the justices of the courts of the District of Columbia evidently that discrimination should be in their favor and not against them. They are in court more days and do more business than any of the circuit or district judges in the states.

An Extra Session?

There might be worse things than an extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. A number of statesmen, it is true, would be inconvenienced by the matter of their personal engagements. Some had planned to spend the late spring and the summer abroad, and the President himself is expected in the west and on the Pacific coast when the mild weather opens. But the public interests take precedence of everything else. If they demand prompt attention after the 4th of March of course they should receive it.

No Congress at its short session ever had so many important measures pressing for action as the present one. Public sentiment is aroused on the subject of trusts, reciprocity, an isthmian canal, tariff revision, the proposition for new states, additional legislation for the Philippines and Cuba. These topics have been before the people for some time, and the people are expecting Congress to strike while the iron is hot. Why not? Why should such matters be required to wait? If there is not time enough now to dispose of them why not set the new Congress promptly to work? It is a widespread opinion that too long a period elapses between election day and the meeting of the new Congress. Thirteen months, as a rule, roll around before the people's representatives organize and address themselves to the carrying out of the instructions received at the polls. This is a long time, and there are those who would have it shortened by law. In the present case the verdict of last November is now fresh in the minds of the people. The country cast a vote of confidence in the party in power, and virtually instructed it to complete the work it already had in hand. Why then, if it is true that the present Congress is unable to make progress, should the new Congress be called to gether?

The President, according to report, is particularly anxious that some additional legislation affecting the trusts shall be enacted as soon as possible. He is supported in that desire by the leaders of both parties, although these leaders are not agreed as to the particular law to be taken. There are other questions demanding attention, and should the President issue his proclamation he will not of course prescribe the business he wishes Congress to take in hand.

Contempt for the Law.

David Fleming, a wealthy young citizen of Philadelphia, Pa., is now serving a technical jail sentence of six months in default of the payment of a judgment of \$6,000 obtained by the "best friend" of a small boy whose eye he extinguished on the golf field. Becoming angered because he missed a stroke, Fleming hurled his club from him. It struck the caddy in the face and destroyed the sight of one eye. Fleming promised to make the caddy right, but his idea of compensation netted the boy only \$32, whereupon the lad's father sued, for him, to recover damages. The jury awarded judgment as stated and in preference to paying it Fleming has chosen jail life. But it is hardly to be regarded as a hardship, for the sentence gives him permission to wander or to live within half a mile of the jail. It chances that inside of this limit there is a comfortable inn, where the pseudo prisoner has taken up quarters with every possible luxury. He proposes to stay out his term.

This spectacle is edifying but not encouraging. The courts provide for means of appealing if a claimant or defendant feels himself wronged. It is in fact a matter of measure the judgment still stands against him he can in honor and good citizenship only pay it. To resist it "on principle" is to defy the processes of order, to contribute to the contempt for the law which makes for riot and anarchy. But what of the court which will permit such a demoralizing spectacle as this? Is it not in default of judgment but enjoying during a technical period of arrest a degree of liberty and luxury of living which robs the alternative of jail of its discomforts? This would seem to be a local institution, peculiar to Philadelphia. Fortunately it is not likely to be emulated.

The fact that he himself made one or two indiscreet utterances does not move the kaiser to toleration of a similar error in others.

Senator Kearns must now let Apostle Smoot go his way. If the worst comes of it, Mr. Kearns can soothe his conscience with the reflection that he gave ample warning.

Gen. Jake Smith continues to claim a certain amount of commendation for avoiding the camera and the lecture platform.

President Mitchell has the sometimes useful faculty of rousing the other people without losing his own temper.

Mr. Carnegie still has a few millions left for similar purposes.

The South and the Presidency.

The New York Sun notes with approval the following:

"Discussion of the national policy and candidate for the democratic party next year goes on in the southern papers more prominently and earnestly than in papers of the democratic party in the north of the Union. The south, apparently, is more aroused than ever to the consciousness that as the backbone of the democracy the responsibility of democratic leadership rests on it and the fate of the party will be determined by it."

The south is the home of a number of ably conducted newspapers and of a number of accomplished statesmen. And they are proud of their section. They are right, too, in addressing themselves, even at this early day, to the important topic of the next presidential election. The south's responsibility is great in the premises, for the reason given by the Sun. She is "the backbone of the democracy, and as such she should be firm and straight for good national policies and leadership."

Unfortunately for the south, however, and for the country, she is exhibiting now much of the same spirit which for many years has characterized her participation in national campaigns. That is to say, she seems to be considering only the question of success at the polls. Above all things

she wants to see Shuchman turned from Bryanism, but not to anything definite as a substitute. Her present concern is to find a man who can secure votes enough out of her borders to elect him with her aid President of the United States. Show her that man and she is for him.

Her information is that Judge Parker of New York has strong claims upon attention. She does not know him. And no wonder. He is a stranger in the political field everywhere. Something of a stranger in that field even at home. The politicians know him only as a man who carried New York in an off year in a judicial race. Upon that achievement is founded the assertion that he possesses an extraordinary hold upon the people of the state and could carry the state for President next year. The south asks nothing more than this. Instantly she begins to nourish a Parker boom. She will take him without an inquiry as to his attitude on the leading questions of the day, or a promise as to his probable course in case of election.

The south's present humor may pass. Let us hope that it will. Her influence in party affairs ought to be commensurate with her power, and exerted toward the writing of a sound platform as well as toward nominating a popular candidate. Success at the polls will mean a tremendous responsibility.

It is now alleged that the swaggar gambling house in New York, which claimed as its patrons some of the most prominent men in financial circles, was crooked in the most flagrant and commonplace sense of the word. Sometimes New York seems extremely easy.

Mr. Quay and Mr. Platt managed to maintain a large degree of political comfort and composure, in spite of the fact that they did not settle the coal strike.

And the coal operators will not pay a cent toward scrubbing the buildings after this soft coal fog has lifted.

The Sultan of Bacolod has issued no more challenges. He is quicker to realize a situation than a large number of suitors.

Richard Croker is evidently determined not to be tempted into the ring once too often.

President Castro is kept on the run dodging creditors and chasing revolutionists.

The Venezuelan rebels can endure a wonderful amount of defeating.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Kicker's Hard Position.

"Yes," said the meek-looking woman; "I'm glad Mr. Barker isn't on jury duty any more."

"Did he find it irksome?"

"Very. Mr. Barker couldn't express an opinion without appearing to agree with

him. I'm sure, but other men, and it irritated him terribly."

A Strictly Professional View.

"Why don't you try to live down your past?" asked the visitor at the jail.

"It's no use," answered the prisoner.

"Not if you're sincerely sorry."

"Believe me, I'm not sorry," said the prisoner. "I don't do it for the money."

"You can't judge nuffin," said Uncle Eben, "by do' mount of fess it makes. De Po't o' July is a heap noisier dan Christmas, but it ain't near as expensive."

The Florists' Sure Thing.

Unto the skies will smile;

And then some other kind of flower,

Of course, will be in style.

A Burst of Candor.

"I suppose you have some scheme for annihilating the trusts?"

"Great Scott, no," answered Senator Sorghum, "do you suppose I want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs?"

A Recognition.

Glad I could; can't complain;

Gets my share o' sun an' an' rain;

Mos'ly has enough to eat;

Shoes to wear on both my feet.

'Long as white folks has to eat

I won't tramp starvation street;

'Long as dey has clothes to wear,

'Specks I's gwinter git my share.

Nebber likes to hear 'em claim

Dat de white folks is to blame

Foh our troubles, 'cuse I knows

Dey is good foh board an' clothes.

A Deserved Compliment.

From the Fourth Estate.

Among the young men who have gained prominence during the past year or two in connection with the publication of big daily newspapers are John F. and Robert C. Wilkins, sons of Beriah Wilkins, proprietor of the Washington Post, whose pictures are presented on the front page of this issue of the Fourth Estate.

Mr. Wilkins senior, is, of course, still the presiding genius of the Post, but he is gradually giving over the management to the younger members of the family. John F. Wilkins, the elder son, is the secretary and business manager of the paper and devotes his attention largely to the advertising and circulation departments. Robert C. is the treasurer and circulation manager. Both are popular and have a host of friends at the national capital and elsewhere.

Coal Extortion.

From the New York World.

Do Mr. Baer and his associates in the present elaborate game of shifting the responsibility for famine coal prices to the combined coal operators to the independent operators, and then subdividing it between the latter and the retail dealers, expect the public to be deceived as to where the responsibility really rests? Certain undisputed facts remain unchanged and unfortified by the public. The production of operators produce 72 per cent of the total output, and they control the transportation of every ton that is mined. More than two out of every three tons that is brought to market is their own product. When, therefore, it is claimed that more than half of all the coal that is now coming to New York is "independent" coal the claim cannot be true. Mr. Baer and the coal-road presidents know it to be absolutely impossible.

Help the Philippines.

From the New York Mail and Express.

The Philippine Islands are passing through the same period of adjustment to new conditions that Porto Rico and Cuba had to pass through. They will emerge from it with a vastly larger degree of prosperity and power than they ever had before, or ever could have had without the American connection. They have the secret of it, as to where their people brought upon themselves. Production has been stopped, fields abandoned and resources wasted. A pestilence has destroyed their caribao, or draught buffaloes, upon which the cultivation of the rice fields depends, and an epidemic of cholera has decimated the population in certain localities. To add to that the Congress of the United States has not done what it ought to have done in providing the islands with the aid and the money necessary for establishing their trade with this country and creating means for the development of their domestic resources.

Banish Pocket Guns.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The mayors of three Virginia cities have issued edicts against the toy pistol. But why discriminate in favor of real guns.

Eventually.

Coal or no coal, it is going to be warm enough for the dealers who withhold the supply.

McKnew's

"Strictly reliable qualities."

Prices Drop on the COATS & FURS.

We always calculate upon clearing out all the small lots of Coats and Furs during January, although the real winter has just begun. Reason is because it's easier to sell them now when you need them than to wait until the end of the season, when you don't need them.

Fur Scarfs Reduced.

Lot of \$7.50 Fur Scarfs.....\$5.00

Lot of \$10.00 Fur Scarfs.....\$5.50

All Monte Carlo Coats Reduced.

\$12 Monte Carlo Coats.....\$8.00

\$15 Monte Carlo Coats.....\$10.00

\$18 Monte Carlo Coats.....\$12.00

\$20 Monte Carlo Coats.....\$14.00

\$22 Monte Carlo Coats.....\$16.00

Velvet Coats Reduced.

\$35.00 Velvet Coat.....\$20.00

\$45.00 Velvet Coat.....\$25.00

\$75.00 Velvet Coat.....\$50.00

One lot of Children's Coats

half price.

All other Children's Coats 20% off.

Wm. H. McKnew,

933 Pa. Ave.

Concord Harness—the Best.

AP ROBES,

HORSE BLANKETS.

There's a reason for our having the President, senators, representatives and members of the diplomatic corps among our customers. In our goods they get the quality, style and workmanship of the best.

Long handsome heavy Flank Lap Robes from \$4.50, and Fine Horse Blankets from \$1.50.

Lutz & Co., 497 Pa. Ave.

January 10-2003

Syngrography

Outfits.

HE "burnt wood" you admire so much is easy to execute with a little practice.

Complete outfits, consisting of the following: Complete point, tubing, bellows, alcohol lamp, gasoline well, etc., at reasonable prices.

Geo. F. Muth & Co.,

418 7th St.

Formerly "It's a Real" Jan-2003

SKATES

Barney & Berry All-Clamp Ice Skates—best and most reliable—made of all makes. 50c. up

John ESPEY,

Hardware, 1010 Pa. ave.

January 10-150

Hats and Bonnets

Of Imported and Domestic Origin

At Reduced Prices

A splendid stock of the season's most fashionable Millinery to select from. All prices are greatly reduced.

Mrs. C. Stiebel, 1113 G St.

January 10-150

Artistic Creations in

Ladies' Suits to order.

—There isn't a point of style or make or fit of the dress-maker's gown that could be adversely criticized. The best and most satisfactory work that skill can do.

Owen, Men & Women, 423 11th St.

January 10-150

The only Bread

that's made

in the true

home way is

"MILK"

BREAD

—Famous for its wholesome goodness—enjoyed by all who eat it. The perfect product of the finest materials mixed with fresh milk instead of water. 5c. a loaf, delivered.

Home-made Pies, 20c. each.

Holmes' Bakery,

1st & E Sts. Phone East 864.

January 10-150

Fine Jewelry

Reasonably Priced

—This new stock of Jewelry is more than maintaining our reputation for dealing only in what's best and all the goods are subject to the finest selection of Jewelry as you'll find. And, what's more, everything is more reasonably priced.

SCHMIDT BROS.,

JOHN HANSEN, Prop., 704 7th St.

January 10-2003

GAS HEATERS

ARE USED.

—Coal is high priced. The question of heat is a serious one. When Gas Heaters are used, the cost of fuel is reduced. They are found to be quick, clean, economical and effective heaters. Thousands are used in the city. We'll show you with any number.

Gas Appliance Exchange

1424 New York Avenue.

January 10-2003

Bridal Gifts.

—In our stock of beautiful Pictures will be found all styles and subjects, especially adapted for WEDDING GIFTS.

At 75% reasonable prices.

J. B. Morrey, 1225 G St.

January 10-150

Woodward & Lothrop,

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

Store will close at 5:30 until further notice.

We Announce for Week Beginning Monday, January Twelfth, Continuation of White Sale,

and shall offer fresh, full and complete assortments of the several classes of goods represented, including Muslin Underwear, Muslin Bed Clothing, Muslin by piece or yard, Household Linens of every sort, Lace and Muslin Curtains, White Enamelled Beds, Blankets, Quilts and Comfortables, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Men's Furnishings, Stationery, both social and business; Chira and Glassware, Bric-a-Brac.

Paris Hand-Made Lingerie

is included in the White Sale and marked nearly half price. Several lots of Gowns, Chemises, Corset Covers and Drawers of fine French nainsook and percale. Dainty garments, all hand-made and tastefully trimmed with laces or hand embroidery.

Hand-made Gowns of French nainsook, some plain, some elaborately trimmed with fine laces.

\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00.

Were \$8.00, \$10.00 and up to \$25.00.

Hand-made Drawers of fine French Nainsook, beautifully finished and embroidered by hand.

\$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$15.00.

Were \$4.50, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 and \$25.00.

Hand-made Corset Covers of fine French Percale, low, round neck, with hand-embroidered scallop—others trimmed with lace.